HAVANA, June 11, 1854.

Payment of the Black Warrior Claim—Movements
of Santa Anna—More About the Practical Ja
of the Filibusters—A Case of Petty Tyranny—A
Man Forced to Shave his Mustachois—Spanish
Impressions and Inferences of the Boston Abolition
Riots—The Union to be Dissolved—Death of Mrs.

Virginia P. Crawford.

Your regular correspondent left in the steamer label, and proposes resting siew days in Charleston, and thence taking the land route via Washington, so that you will see him don't the time the efforts of his substitute reach you. I have no time to make applogies or a speech, following the custom

of the study.

The six thousand dollars have been paid here to the agents of the Black Warrior, under the elemency and charity of her Majesty, not admitting any im propriety in the seizure or condemnation, according to Spanish official version from the head quarters of our intelligence. I have hunted over the news matter, and have obtained the privilege of reading several letters addressed to my personal friends, but I cannot make anything out of them of a definite character, except that Santa Anna has escaped from Alvarez, returned to the city of Mexico, into which he made a triumphal entry on the 16th, and had prayers said for him at the cathedral, with the chaunt " Te Deum" for his happy and safe

and had prayers said for him at the cathedral, with the chaunt "Te Deum" for his happy and safe deliverance and return from his arduous campaign. Some seem to be of the opinion that Alvarez is much more formidable than represented by the apologists of Santa Anna—that the President was compelled to raise the siege of Acapuico, for the famine that was in the land for him, while his enemy had abundance of everything, and from disease induced by the climate, to which his soldiers were unaccustomed, and that at the mountain passes of the Perigrino he was headed off by the chief he had held shut up in Acapulco, and that his army was entirely routed and cut to pieces, Santa Anna escaping with much trouble through the assistance of his guide. I find the supposition, also, that Alvarez may show himself in force in the vicinity of Mexico, in which case it is said his power will be materially augmented. I, however, find nothing reliable, for our interests here are to misrepresent everything in opposition to the present administration of Mexico, from which it has been thought mething might issue to the advantage of Spain; so that the advice received from the Spanish agents gives the fair picture to the one site, while the other is confused as much as possible.

We have several queer things besides negro marks, which serve to throw palace dignity off his guard. Mr. Pregas, who is one of the inpedendent order of "Aministades," wrote quite a complimentary letter to General Pezuela, landing the Queeen for her royal elemency, and the Viceroy for his exceeding benevolence in his efforts to induce the people of Cuba to subscribe the means for return to Cuba of those unfortunates who were not able to do so without such assistance, that her Majesty's kindness might not be wasted; giving thanks from his heart for all of which he should take advantage, as soon as he might be enabled to do so, even if he should be compelled to resort "to conveyance of a sail vessel," appended to which was a piece of poetry, full of royal censorship, w By order of the Captain General, an attempt has been made to withdraw the issue from circulation; but it was too late. The editor has been thrown into prison, but the "censors" escape punishment. As a remedy, vice regal genius has been put to the rack, and we have an awful perpetration in the Preina, in response to the "fair daughter of the morn," which renders in acrostic aristocratic wit, Viva la nacion Espagnel. The ridiculous seems to have been all powerful in this case, so that we have lost that sheen of dignity which has covered us in from tolking the control of the course of t

corrosity and the amusement of the vulgar herethe eng.
The eng.
The south size of one of the Spanish steamers
of the south size of one of the Spanish steamers
vessels see on duty relate, (an Englishman,) which
ers where they way enter our pose of showing slaving—as may be compacte, with safety, or preventobligations, or with propriety of words of the ownerhe was wearing mustachois, contrace, and as
(of the north side,) he did not go without law
lie was spoken of by some ladies, in the presence
of the commander of the steamer, who stated that
he was a remarkably fine looking man, having very
much the appearance of an American, to the next
application for leave to fessions, he was told that it
prove upon his antil he "shaved those moustachois,
could also him look so much like an American," and
to application for nine consecutive days, the same to application for nine consecutive days, the same response was given, until the poor fellow, in despair, was compelled to trim his beard, to suit the caprice of his superior, and forego the unctious delicacies with which he regaled his olfactories from the bristles of his upper lip. It has been made of sufficient consequence for the passage of several official communications; but I do not presume cient consequence for the passage of several conficial communications; but I do not presume that it will lead to reprisals on the part of England, for the better protection of her subjects in service of the Spanish steam marine. I mention it to show what trivial things enter into our daily relations with authority. The Captain-General is trying to force from the grave the negroes that were captured and brought to this port with the Portinguese brig Maria de la Gloria, in 1824, and has appointed one Don Francisco Marty y Torrens deportable from the binding shrouds, and appear within eight days, or that the owner and holders thereof must abide the penalties which the law may inflict.

The descendants of three negroes, (all free) cannot be found—and but one or two of the old stock are on hand—their lives have been sold out as long as they lasted, to make Spanish official honesty consistent, and to keep the several Governors of Cubifrom starvation. The last mails from the United States gave great joy to the abolition circle of the Captain-General of Cuba, who are members of recent introduction to the French Institut d'Afrique, with the manifestoes of which our desks are full. The calculations are that the disorder in Boston and Worcester will spread through the land, and nothing less than disquision of the North and South is

Worcester will spread through the land, and nothing less than disunion of the North and South is

Worcester will spread through the land, and nothing less than disanton of the North and South is now spoken of by the privileged ignorance of the palace.

The news by the steamer now in sight from the Moro, (ten minutes past four P. M.,) is looked for with much interest, by the few abolitionists of high degree, one of whom has been more or less interested in every-cargo of negroes landed on the north side of Cuba for the last ten years; and now has a slaver ready for sea in the harbor of Havana. Whether his abolition zeal will accomplish his wishes for license to run a cargo of enigrants from Africa, which he will take care shall be landed out of executive reach, remains undecided; but the probabilities are in his favor, while he seriously contemplates a visit to the United States to make the acquaintance of Phillips, Carrison and other worthies, composing the seditions political communion of the North. We already have our strikers among you, and not without their under current influence, in inflaming the pastons of your black enthusiasts—these with the agents of France, recently appointed, and your provincial members of the British "Anti-Siavyry Society," who have been for years at their toll, in the United States, it is confidently asserted, will have the effect to produce the desired separation; when perhaps the South may chance to have a visit from five or six thousand of our colored veterans, to ameliorate the condition of their slaves. Such suggestions spring here from very high quarters, and we suppose them entitled possibly to a passing thought.

There are some that say that these things will not

and we suppose them entitled possibly to a passing thought.

There are some that say that these things will not be allowed to come to pass by the United States; there are others, and I am on that side of the fence, that believe that the United States authorities, under their terror of the frowns of popular will, will believe nothing and dare nothing, until the moment of prudence has passed, and the country is involved in a ruinous contest for its own preservation from the veritable shadow of Africa; agenerating the land, "in the very graphic language of our most distinguished scholar and most asture statesman. He is determined to provoke the whirlwind, whether he stay the weath of the tempest or not. We are national in all our views here, and do not put our negroes in military harness without an object far beyond the mere present.

The advance of the negroes to equal social and the statement of the tempest of the head of the learness with learness with the learness with the learness with the learness with learness with the learness with learness

not put our negroes in military harness without an object far beyond the mere present.

The advance of the negroes to equal social and civil privileges with the governors of Cubz—the license to ask where they list to has had the desired of the list is said that over three thousand have touched the Queen's money, which she drags from the industry of Cubz.

The Black Warrier is in, and we have intelligence of a filibustero proclamation, that is very wordy and fussey—and rumors that Cubz is soid—til of which has the usual quantity of belief and doubts; office holders want faith—the Crooles won't fight (if they knew how), and the women wish to be saved from the negroes.

We shall probably be correctly informed how we stand, in due time. Our Euglish merchants are the only pertien of the foreign community that do not relish this last phase of your affairs with Spain, and of course they declare unanimously that Spain is not going to sacrifice her national honor by any such compromise—that one hundred millions would be no tangent of the order. While others think it a very southing salve for any wounds the national honor may receive. If a really in made, it will be a great blessing, as I be-

lieve, to Cube and the United States, and the abolitionists may comfort themselves with the fact that they will find practical partisans here who distance their theories. Cuba will be a free-labor island by a gradual process, which is favored by nearly all of the producers, and which they think they can establish, with advantage to the negro, and with aafety to the white. This has been long a proposition in the minds of our most intelligent men, and had in contemplation, in all the various plans for the construction of a new government. But we shall see. We have had taken from our community last night, one of our most interesting members—Mrs. Virginia Pleasanton Crawford, lady of John Crawford, Esq., who died at the residence of her father in-law, the British Consul-General. The lady was to have left by the Cahawba for Philadelphia, but she has gone to join a band of waiting friends in Heaven. She had become a great favorite in Havana society, from the peculiar sweetness of disposition that colored everything she did, and gave pleasantness and charms to everything she looked upon.

The town is full of conversation which will proba-

oked upon.

The town is full of conversation which will probe bly result in nothing. We have the excitement of the thing any how, which is something. I hope Robertson will be the last American Consul of Cuba—no country ever had a better.

HAVANA, June 11, 1854.

Intrigues of Lord Howden and the Captain-General-Indignation of the Catalans There-at-Character and Condition of the Spanish Army-How the Soldiers are Treated-Another Rising Expected, &c., &c., &c.

Every one believes we are on the eve of a great revolution—political, civil and religious. His Excellency the Marquis Pezuela, our present Captain-General, seems bent on the ruin of the island. He is the tool of the intriguing Lord Howden, the Eng-lish Minister in Madrid, to carry out a connected plan, or a series of measures, to place Cuba on the same footing of "prosperity" as that of Jamaica. The Catalans and other natives of old Spain are farious against him, and are really more violent in their condemnation than the Creoles themselves; in fact, they are uniting with them, and only wish the Yankees would make their appearance in sufficient force to give them security, and the whole island would be revolutionized in less than three months The army, of which a correspondent of the London Times, from Madrid, boasts so much about, of being armed with Minnie rifles, of their spirit, energy and bravery, is entirely misinformed. The fact is, there is not one of these rifles in the whole army, and the soldiers are a sallow, lean, sickly set of men as ever was collected together and dignified by the name of an army. They are miserably fed, forced from their mountain homes in Spain, brought here in vessels crowded like the slavers from Africa, they feel the climate much more than natives of the United States, and "die here like rotten sheep," as the Minister of War remarked to me last year. Their food, too, is entirely different from that in Spain—stewed beans, vermicelli, sweet potatoes, jerked beef, with a sparce allowance of bread and poor wine. It is said their clothing is made all of one size: if a fat man, they diet him until he is of the required size; if very lean, they feed him with beans to swell him out. The first is true, but I doubt the extra food ever allowed, even of beans. After a very careful examination, every well informed person will be compelled to arrive at this conclusion:—that there is neither moral nor physical force in it; its elements are those of discontent, decay and quick dissolution; officered by proud upstarts, who beat and kick about the poor soldiers worse than the chain gang prisoners. I was at the Moro a short time since, when a captain ordered a soldier to get him a coal to light his segar, and happening to let it fall as he was in the act of handing it to him, he gave him three or four kicks and ordered him to be put under guard. Will men so used, fight? No, they will not stand fire, but run away when they can; they have nothing to fight for—the love of country is not a feeling that gives animation to their hearts; their pride too has been humbled by the formation of mulatto regiments forced into service and dressed like prisoners of the Tacon jail. The natives of old Spain were invited to form volunteer companies, a The army, of which a correspondent of the London Times, from Madrid, boasts so much about, of being

and not one as yet has come forward to subscribe his name.

The people generally are ardently longing to enjoy the blessings of freedom and independence; they are stretching out they hands towards the United States for help, succor, freedom from the yoke that so heavily presses them down, for endurance has ceased to be a virtue. Never was there a stronger feeling in the human bosom than that exhibited by all parties in Cuba, I may almost say, without exception. The Great young ladies are capable themselves of arming for a contest—some of them real Amazons. The time in arrived—a crisis is at hand—human nature cannot long endure such oppression. More the half a willieven them, asking inframinance, unconditional, without terms, only admittance to the boar of freedom. I have been told by hundreds that this is the last request to heaven that arises from their hearts when they resign themselves to sleep, and the first that they utter when awake in the morning. The name of Washington is, if possible, more the first that they utter when awake in the in rining. The name of Washington is, if possible, more venerated and beloved among them than it is with us, and they invoke his name with an eathusiasm that would thrill the heart of many a true born American.

CARDENAS.

## The Poetical Consternation at Matanzas. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR SIR-I have been greatly surprised at hear ing, through your Havana correspondent, (Poug\*-keepsie,) that my most enthusiastical and melodic piece of real poetry, respectfully and humbly inscribed to his most respected and high Excellency Marquis de la Pezuela, has proved to be a filibuster

Marquis de la Pezuela, has proved to be a filibuster acrostic. Indeed, sir, such was not my intention, and I do not see but the old black fellow of the dark regions has had a part in this trick.

I enclose a copy of the original manuscript of the ill-fated "ode," and you will see how rich it is settiments of "loyalism" towards her Catholic Majorty and the "Great Iberian Hero." I am sir, very respectfully, yours,

Antonio Maria Pragas.

New York, June 17, 1854.

AL EXMO. SOR. MARQUES PEZUELA, POR SU MEG. A-NIMIDAD AL HACER MAS LATA LA AMNISTIA DE LA

NIMIDAD AL HACER MAS LATA LA AMN.
RÉINA DE SEPANA, EN CUBA.

Ven, Musa, del aito Pindo;
Inspira mi humilde genio;
Vel, y que mi lira cante
Al noble procer ibero!
Nunca can tanto entusiasmo
Latio de gozo mi seno,
Oh ilustre Marques Peruela,
Sablo en pas, fuerte guerrero!
Feliz la Cubana antilla
Inocente, y sa fiel pueblo,
La elemencia de sa Reina,
Imitada en tu gotierno,
Bendicen con mil cantarres.
Unidos cuantos su suelo
Simples ilusos dejarco,
Tornan sus ojos al ciclo,
Elevan à Inos sus votos,
Reptten tu nombre, y luego Repiten tu nombre, y luego "Ob, salve !—exclaman goz

Salve, gran proces ibero!
ANTONIO MARIA PRAGAS. It will be observed that the acrostic in the original as printed above, reads "Vivan los Filibusteros," or "Long live the Filibusteros."

Destructive Fire in Newfort—A Large Cotton Factory Destroyed.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the extensive cotton mill of Thomas O'Shaughnessy, Eqq., situated on the bank of the river in the upper end of Newport, was detroyed by lire. It had only been in full operation wout two weeks, and when the fire broke out, about one hundred hands were at work. The cause of the fire is not positively known, but it is supposed to have originated by a spark from the furnace being borne by the wind through a window to the loose cotton in one of the upper stories.

When the fire was first discovered, it could have easily been extinguished, if water had been handy, but there was none within reach. The alarm, as may be supposed, caused much consternation among the operatives, a large number of whom were women and young giris. They fied from the building shricking, leaving behind them everything. For a wonder, none of them were hurt, except one man, whe by some means had the fiesh of one of his arms badly lacerated.

The fire ran through the building very rapidly, so girldy ideed the process. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWPORT-A LARGE

arms badly lacerated.

The fire ran through the building very rapidly, so quickly indeed that nothing whatever was saved from the two upper stories. A portion of the machinery was saved from the first story in a damaged condition. The buildings were completely destroyed.

chinery was saved from the lirst story in a causaged condition. The buildings were completely destayed.

The fire companies of Newport and Covington were early upon the ground, but were mable to do more than to prevent the fire from extending to other buildings. They worked hard and bravely battled the fee.

Several thousand people witnessed the conflagration, large crowds from this side of the river being gathered on the streets opposite. The destruction of the factory is a sad disaster to Newport, throwing, as it does, many of its people out of employment. Mr. O'Sbanghnessy, the proprietor, was on this side of the river at the time of the conflagration. He did not hear the alarm, and knew nothing of the fire, until approaching the ferry landing to cross the river, he saw his factory in fiames.

We could not get the loss with any accuracy. From the information we could gather, we are confident Mr. O'Shaughnessy's loss will be at least \$50,000. He was insared, but to what extent we could not learn. The buildings are owned by Mr. Thomas Gaylord, of this city, who was also partially covered with insurance.—Cincinnati Times, fane 14.

THE CHRISTIANS THAT ARE STRUGGLING FOR The people that are now calling upon the Americans for sympathy, live in the following coun-

First-The inhabitants of all Roumelia, being the greater part of European Turkey, and consisting of the following provinces:—Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Albania, Thrace, Bulgaria, and all the prin-

cipalities. Second-The islands between Europe, Asia, and Africa, east of Italy.

Third—All Asia Minor, Syria to the Euphrates

and Egypt with the adjacent countries. Fourth—The Ionian Islands.

All these people are asking for the rights of man. They desire to be free, to live under laws. They contend for the exalted rights of human nature. All these people, together with the inhabitants of the present liberated Greece, took up arms in the

It was then that, after a long and bloody war, it was agreed by the great Powers to free only a small

—a very small—portion of the whole.

They freed only the Peloponesians, or Morea, the southern coast of continental Greece, that little strip southern coast of continental Greece, that little strip
of land which lies north of the Gulf of Corinth, or
Lepanto, and south of Thessaly and Epirus.
A line drawn from the Gulf of Volo and that of
Arta forms the northern boundary line between the
little kingdom of Greece and the Turkish empire.
Now these people are contending for what they
did in 1821. They contend for that which was
granted only to a handful of Greeks, inhabiting a
small portion of rocky country called the kingdom
of Greece.

small portion of rocky country called the kingdom of Greece.

It was just then to liberate that small part of the whole. It is equally just for the rest to become free and united into one powerful nation, under one free constitutional government.

It is to the interest of the world for this people to be free. It is to the interest of commerce, of religion, and of man. It is just that these people should be free.

free.
If the inhabitants of liberated Greece, laboring If the inhabitants of liberated Greece, laboring under so many disadvantages, have been the means of spreading education so far, what might we not expect from the whole millions of their breakers now contending or sighing for what is noble? It is this people that will carry light and civilization into the heart of Asia and Africa, being next door neighbors, through the light of the Gospel, commerce and education, and not the arms of the mighty.

It was a grievous mistake to free only a very small part of the country that so heroically fought,

and part of the country that so heroically fought, with a population of less than a million. By so doing they created a feeble kingdom, to the sorrow of its free inhabitants, for "to be weak is miserable."

The independent Greeks have had mighty protectors-protectors with interests diametrically

Posed.

Some ask, why did you not fight against the Turks before the present war between Turkey and We did, Americans, take up arms often before

We did, Americans, take up arms often before this, but we were prevented, and they will always prevent us, and misrepresent us until a more gene-rous power steps forward, and, like the angel from Heaven, gives peace to the world. Americans, the sorrows of the Christians of the East are very great. We are wronged. We are an injured people.

East are very great. We are wronged. We are an injured people.

They say that we are paid by Russia. They say that the present revolution is the result of Russian intrigue.

Americans, if they that write these things believe them, they are mistaken; if they do not they are very wicked. Sooner or later truth must triumph. Americans, we are wronzed, we are injured we are misreryessented.

triumph. Americans, we are wronzed, we are injured, we are misrepresented.

Who killed President Capodistrias?

Who prevented our attempt when we took up arms in 1840?

Who destroyed the commerce of Greece in 1859, and captured all the Greek vessels, and blockaded the ports of Greece Independent?

Who are now in sweet alliance with the enemies of the Bible, and the tyrants of the Christians?

Who are now sending their armies in liberated Greece to crush down the feeling of sympathy of the free Greeks in favor of their brethren struggling for life? We all know who they are.

But what is more wicked, is that though they are the perpetrators of such crimes, they scorn at the Christian, and device arguments to throw upon us the odium and contempt they merit.

C. EVANGELIDES.

Our Rhode Island Correspondence. NEWPORT, R. I., June 12, 1854. Annual Meeting of the New England Friends-Split of the Eastron white

Maine Law. On Sanday the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends for the New England States commenced proceedings in the venerable old meeting house be

longing to the society.

The first meeting being open to the public, a large number of strangers and townspeople attended. The number of "Friends" from abroad is about one New Hampshire. All matters of unsettled business referred to the yearly meeting by the several quaterly meetings are discussed and passed upon. T. meeting will continue all the week in session. It is expected that the fugitive slave act of 1850, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise by Congress will repeal of the Missouri compromise by Congress will be a prominent topic for discussion. As a class, the quakers are anti-slavery in their politics. Many of the wealthier members of the society from abroad lave taken quarters at the Atlantic and Belle-Vue hotels. Their appearance in the parlors of these hotels, so generally devoted to the gaity of the fashionable world, is a novel sight; however, their conduct proves them to be less cynical than the world is pleused to regard them.

The Atlantic and Belle-Vue hetels have only been opened a short time, yet from the number of visiters

The Atlantic and Belle-Vue hotels have only been opened a short time, yet from the number of visiters already present, a full season is expected. The Ocean House will be opened on the 20th instant, by Messus, J. G. Weaver and R. S. Holman, late of the famous Winthrop House, at Beston. The Atlantic will be conducted by J. B. Weaver, Mr. G. W. Vesey, late of the Union place hotel, New York, and Mr. R. S. Eaton, late of Syracuse. The Belle-Vue will be conducted by Mr. Hazard. The Atlantic and Ocean have been greatly improved; steam engines have been added for the purpose of throwing water over and through the hotel, and gas lights have supplied the place of the oil lamps.

The city marshal "called round" yesterday at many of the bar-rooms, and intimated that the proprietors would be prosecuted if they kept them open on Sunday, but on week days no interruption is anticipated. The proprietors of the chief hotels have intimated their intention to sell liquors only to the boarders, and not to the townspeople of Newport.

The High Prices of Beef.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Six-Now that the high price of beef, and p visions generally, engrosses so large a share of the public attention, and as it is a subject in which we all feel so lively an interest, I hope you will not consider it out of place to give publicity to the vier of an old boarding house-keeper, by a few lines in

the columns of your ubiquitous journal. Every one knows that the United States are agri cultural States-that the State of New York is pre eminently an agricultural State-a grazing Statethat the city of New York is neither so populous as London or Paris, or many other cities in the Old World. Yet provisions, especially the several kin s of meat, are higher here at this moment than in Paris or London, or in any other city in Europe or America, San Francisco, perhaps, excepted. Now, America, San Francisco, perhaps, excepted. Now, why is this? The why, I think, is clear enough. In no city in the world do the people go so much a boarding. Every day we hear of more people giving up housekeeping and going to board. The number of boarders has now reached a higher figure than ever before. This, I believe, is the event of the high markets; this is the cause of their invariably upward tendency for the last few years. This is just why provisions are now quoted at a higher figure than ever before. In a boarding house every one sits down to table determined to do as much damage as he can. Bread, vegetables, ples, &c., come in for more than a fair share of the onslaught; but it is on the meat—the roast beef above all—that the wax waxes deadliest. In a boarding house people construe at least fifty per cent more than they would do in their own houses. What confirms me in this view is, that I have kept my house on the European plan for the last few weeks—that is, rented my rooms, and purchased the victualing for my lodgers just as they directed me—and I have found a saving of at least what I say, for all partles concerned. The people in Europe seem to be pretty wide awake to this, for they have nothing like what we mean by boarding, except in hotels, and then a proportionate, but in my opinion a fair increase is made in the charges, in order to meet the emergency. You should endeavor to impress this upon the minds of your readers. It will remove half the bills "to let" that are now physiered on the houses, and bring back beefsteaks within the reach of the hombiest among us.

New York, June 16, 1854. why is this? The why, I think, is clear enough

Important Decision on Pleading in a Libel Suit.
SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

All the second process of the control of the contro

leged libel were, and each of them was true, as that the said libel was and contained a fair and impartial report of the proceedings had and taken before the said Justice Ames McGrath and the said Justice Sydney H. Stuart in manner and as herein before stated.' Fourthly, the defendant, "as to all the said alleged libel, and as mitigating circumstances, on his information, and belief alleges." He then proceeds to set forth the proceedings of Mary Pohl before the Police Justices, beginning on the 21st of May, 1853, her charge, the warrant, &c. Some additional facts are added as having been contained in her oath before Justice McGrath, such as a promise to return the deposit book, and an admission of not having deposited the money in the Water street. Bank. The contents of the recognizance are also set forth. The answer then proceeds.—"And further on informatian and hellef the defendant says that the plaintiff oid in fact on or about the 12th day of a superior of the said the plaintiff oid in fact on or about the 12th day of plaintiff oid in fact on or about the 12th day of plaintiff cheated and of humoneys, and that phalantiff cheated and of humoneys, and that the plaintiff cheated and of humoneys, and that phalantiff cheated and charge and proceedings thereon, the same was the result of accident, and not intended to injure the plaintiff. That at the time of the publication of the said libel, the defendant then being the publisher of a certain newspaper, called the New York Health, published the said alleged libel as an item of public news and as a report of the proceedings on said charge of the said Mary Pohl, and without any malice, and in the publications in the libel, and the said halleged libel was

the culpability of the offence, and may be considered by the jury to lessen the damages. I apprehend, then, that the code (sec. 165) has broken in upon the rule, which is stated in Cooper vs. Barber, (24 Wend, 167), and other cases, that evidence going only to damages must be such as admits the charge to be false; that if it tend to make out a justification, and fall short of the mark, it is inadmissible as to damages, because it does not admit the falsity. And it appears to me that the rule, as declared in Chalmers vs. Shackle, (6 Car. & Payne, 475.) now prevails, viz.—That if a justification is pleaded, but the evidence falls short of satisfying the jury that the offence was committed by the plaintiff, yet they may take the facts into consideration, in estimating the damages. Nor do I see that there exists a sound distinction between a justification of the publication resting upon its being privileged, and one resting upon the charges being true. I cannot see the good sense or sound logic of a rule which prohibits a defendant from urging that although the evidence he has adduced cannot legally warrant a substantial conviction for the crime charged, yet it so closely approaches to it as to free the publication from that imputation of malice, which without such evidence would attach to it. At any rate, until otherwise instructed, I consider the code as permitting the use of the testimony for such a purpose. It is obvious that this proposition is widely different from that of the admissibility of mere rumors, or of general bad character and repute. It was against this that the celebrated opinion of Baron Wood was directed, in Jones vs. Stephens, Il Price, 235. With these views I am not able to say that any part of this answer is irrelevant or badly pleaded. But it is, I think, redundant in that recognized sense of the word which imports prohixity and repetition in setting out what may be pertinent. It is a wise rule to discourage motions of this nature. More trouble and expense is caused by them than benefit is

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRS.—This establishment will be opened on Monday evening for a short season, with Mr. and Mrs. Williams. They will appear in a new opened on Monday evening for a short season, with Mr. and Mrs. Williams. They will appear in a new national drama, entitled the "Birthday of Freedom." Mr. Williams will sustain the character of Ebenezer O'Donohue, and Mrs. Williams that of Lyddy Jinko. The amusing piece entitled "Law for Ladies," in which Mrs. Williams will sustain five characters, will conclude the entertainments. As Mr. and Mrs. Williams leave shortly for California we presume the Broadway will be crowded during their engagement.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The entertainments announ ed for to-morrow evening cannot fail to draw a large sudience. Mad. Margaretta Olinza, who is celebrat-ed for her wonderful feats on the tight rope, will make her first appearance. The beautiful spectacle of the "Naiad Queen" will be revived, and the farce of the "Know-Nothings" will conclude the entertain-

Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels and Mile. Yrea Mathias appear to morrow evening. The successful ballet of "Bella la Paquerette" will commence the entertainments, Mile. Yrea Mathias in various dances; also Mile. Franck, Mad. Marzetti and M. France, of the "Green Monster," will termante the amusements.

Amusements.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The favorite drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which has drawn large houses for nearly ten months, is announced for tomorrow evening—Mr. and Mrs. Prior and little Lavinia Bishop in the principal characters. Mons. Devani will give his feats of posturing, and the amusements will close with the nautical drama of "Block-Eved Susan"." Mr. I. Prices Williams and Mrs. Prior as Black-Eyed Susan.

and Mrs. Prior as Black-Eyed Susan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An extra night of dramatic entertainment, which is for the benefit of Mr.
Wallack, takes place to-morrow evening. The pieces selected are the comedy of "The Wonder" and the farce of "Sketches in India." Signor La Manna, leader of the orchestra, will take his benefit on Wednesday evening next. On this occasion several artists of distinction will appear in a variety of attractive entertainments.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The very interesting piece entitled "Away with Melancholy," and the farce of "Who Speaks First," are the selections for tomorrow afternoon, and the favorite drama of "Raffaelle" will be given in the evening. The numerous curiosities with which the Museum abounds can be seen by the visitors to the dramatic saloon.

Christy's Minstrels are, as usual, amusing large assemblages every night by their correct delineations of Ethiopian character. The programme for to-morrow night comprises many of their best features, together with two new songs.

Woon's Minstralls.—The new burlesque of "Don-glass, or the Lost Baby Found," is to be produced to-morrow evening. In order to give the requisite scenic effect to it, the proprietors have made exten-sive alterations in the stage department. The char-acter of Nebraska Bill Douglass will be sustained by George.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The operatic burlesque of "Sonnambula" is to be given again to morrow night. The ensuing week being the last of its re-presentation, it is presumed its success, if possible, will be greater than ever.

will be greater than ever.

CASTLE GARDEN.—A grand Sunday concert will be given this evening, at this health-giving location, where, after the heat of the day, our citizens can enjoy themselves in the most rational manner, in viewing the bay, Staten Island, and other beartiful places, and at the same time be delighted with the charming music of Adkin's celebrated brass band. All kinds of refreshments can be had at the garden. Signor Blitz.—This popular ventriloquist and necromancer will give one of his pleasing entertainments to-morrow night at Rondout.

CHOLERA AT BARBADDES.—Captain Lewis, of the brig Adele, at this port, in nine days from St Barts, reports that a few days before leaving that place, the news came by way of St. Kitts, that a sickness similar to the Asiatic cholera had made its appearance of Barbadoce, and that the day previous there were thirteen deaths among the passengers of the Dawn steamer, (the 26th May.) Much alarm prevailed among the population. The cholera had entirely ceased at St. Nevis, and communications were about to be opened with St. Kitts and other islands. The other windward islands were healthy. The markets in general were glutted with American articles, and prices lower than they are in the United States. Tonnage wanted, produce abundant, and freights high both for Europe and the United States.—Phul. Enquirer, June 13. CROLERA AT BARBADOES .- Captain Lewis, of the

The disturbances at Richmond, the coal depot near Philadelphia in consequence of the strike of the coal-heavers, ontinues. Several of the Germans have been waylaid and badly beaten. Marshal Murphy of Philadelphia has detached an extra force of fifty men to protect the new hands

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 17—6 P.M.

The stock market to-day opened heavy, and with one or two exceptions lower prices ruled at the first board-There were more cash transactions than usual, and the beers were large purchasers. There was a general desire to realize, but holders were deterred by the low prices ruling, and keep back as long as possible with the hope that a favorable turn may take place. The most impor-tant feature in the market to-day was the decline of New York Central Railroad stock to below par. This is no more than we have anticipated, and frequently pre-dicted. It is just about twelve months since the conso-I dation was consummated. At that time the stock sold at one hundred and twenty five per cent. Since that time it has been gradually settling down, and is now ming at Spincount of one eighth per cent. From thi

triffing fractional per cent discount we look for as a largement. It would be pretty difficult to tell where to stopping point will be now it has touched below pe Cumberland, Nicaragua, and Harlem were a little bett to-day, but they were not active. At the first bos Illinois Central Bonda fell off ½ per cent; Canton Copany ½; New York Central Rallacad, 1; Reading Road, ¾; Hudson River, 2; Michigan Central Rallacad. Francy stocks are fast finding bottom in Wall stre and those who avail themselves of the opportunit now presenting to place their funds in certain security will, before the lapse of many weeks, reap large turns on the investments.

turns on the investments.

There was no second board to-day, an adjo There was no second board to-day, an adjournme having been made over to Monday, in consequence the death of Robert D. Weeks, Esq., an old member.

The steamship Hermann, from this port, for Sou ampton and Bremen, to-day, carried out \$767,130 74 specie, principally in gold bars.

The amount of coal shipped from the Cumberla region, by the canal, for the week ending 10th instat was only 2,322 tons, owing to the break on the William was division. During the same week there were trained to the second seco

was only 2,322 tons, owing to the break on the Willian port division. During the same week there were traported over the railroad of the Mount Savage Compa 4,621, and over the George's Creek Coal and Iron Copany's railroad 4,654.14 tons, making an aggregate fethose two roads, for the week, of 9,275. No report freedment or Cumberland company's road.

The anthracite coal trade continues active, and price of coal firm. The shipments on the Lehigh Negation for the week ending on Saturday last, 39,841 to and for the season, 260,334 tons. The tonnage on Schuylkill canal, for the week ending on Thursday, 24,859 tons, and for the season, 307,068 tons, agai 264,718 tons to same time last year.

The Boston and Maine Railroad Company have deels a dividend of four per cent. The Eastern Railroad C pany four per cent, payable in East Boston Ferry ste

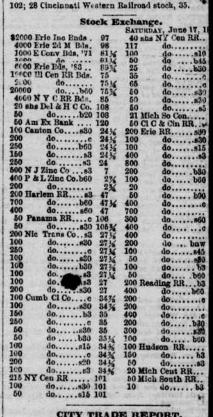
puny four per cent, payable in East Boston Ferry s The Cumberland Telegraph gives the following ac of the operations of the old and new Board of Direct

pany four per cent, payable in East Boston Ferry st.

The Cumberland Telegraph gives the following acco of the operations of the old and new Board of Director that place during the recent election:

The old board appeared, backed by counsel, to con the legality of the election, basing their objection us the ground that sufficient hotice had not been given, that, as the transfer books had been enjoined, there no evidence before the board showing who were st holders, or who were entitled to vote. An animated cussion took place between the counsel employed by respective parties upon this question. Finally the oappointed a committee of seven, including three naby the old board, who, after hearing counsel, decided that due notice had been given, and that the certific of stock were sufficient evidence, with the proxies, or right of the parties holding them to vote. An election of stock were sufficient evidence, with the proxies, or right of the parties holding them to vote. An election of stock were sufficient evidence, with the proxies, or right of the parties holding them to vote. An election of the parties holding them to vote. An election of the parties holding them to vote. An election of the parties holding them to vote. An election of the parties holding them to vote. An election of the parties had been given, and Henry Ke After the election, it appeared that 3,298 shares of stover and above the 30,000 shares authorized to be he by the charter had been voted. It is supposed that fraudulent issue amounts to about \$1,200,000. OBday night, the eld board, learing that they woulh headed off, executed a deed of assignment, transfer all the property of the company, real and personal, P. Reman and Charles S. Darrow, Esquires, to be softh benefit of the creditors of the company; and Mr. Jewett, the Vice President, issued out, simultaneo an attachment for \$500,000. It was generally supplied that the company, but upon examination the company, but upon examination it convenient to leave suddenly for Europe, as soon was di

Zanesville Railroad stock, 70; 12 National Insuran Zanesville Railroad stock, 70; 12 National insurance stock, 66; 25 Eaton and Hamilton Railroad stock, 50 Ohie and Mississippi Reilroad stock, 60; 58 Little 1 Railroad stock, (ex div.) 103; 20 Farmers' Bank of tucky stock, 107; 36 Madison, Indianapolis and Railroad, 45; 80 Columbus and Xenia Railroad stock div.) 100; 50 Ohio Central Railroad stock, 78; 28 6 ton and Lexington Railroad stock, 58; 18 Indiana C Railroad stock, 75; \$1,000 seven per c-nt bond Ha Co., Ohio, 75c bid; 24 shares Cincinnati, Hamilto Dayton [Railroad stock, 97; 20 Marietta and Cinc d stock, 50; 40 Southern Bank of Kentucky 102; 28 Cincinnati Western Railroad stock, 35.



CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, June 17-6 P.
ASBES.—We heard that 120 bbls. found buyers a

ASHES.—We heard that 120 bbls. found buyers a vious quotations.

Breadstures.—Flour was less active and on the film. The day's business amounted to 8,300 bbls.; rior State at \$7.25 a \$7.50; common to good straigh at \$7.50 a \$7.87½; favorite do. at \$5 a \$8.25; mix fancy Western at \$7.75 a \$8.37½; and other kin proportionate prices. Eales were made of 2,300 Canadian at \$7.75 in bond, for superfine, headlined delivered, with \$9.25 for do., free; and 1,000 Southern at former rates. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Only 3,000 bushels good Canadian at \$7.75 in bond, brought \$2.07; ye and barley rem about the same; State and Western cats were less a dant, and worth from 53c. a 56 ½c per bushel; corn less valuable. The day's transactions embraced 4 bushels at 74c. a 79c. for unmerchantable; 80c. a 52 mixed Western, and 83c. for white Southern, per bu Cottox—Sales were made to a moderate extensically prices, without change in quotations.

COFITE—The market was dull and sales unimpor white quotations ruled in favor of purchasers.

FERGINS.—Rates to Liverpool, were steady, with a second and a \$4.50. in ship's \$00 a 1,000 bbls. flour were reported at 1s. 6d.; and quantities of compressed cotton were engaged at \$100 bhls. sugar at 20s., with 100 bhlds bacon at 22 To Glasgow & 6,000 bushels grain were engaged per ste for Glasgow, at 7d. To Havre, cotton was \$40., and \$50. per foot measurement.

FIRE.—Dry cod were raver and firmer, but not act sought after, at \$3.50 a 2.875 per cwt. Nothing recurred in mackerel. We heard that 2,400 boxes metering brought 22c. for No. 1, and 52c. for scaled box.

curred in mackerel. We heard that 2,400 boxes on herring brought 32c. for No. 1, and 52c. for scaled, box.

HAX—Sales of about 1,600 bales were made for sment, at 62½c., 65c. a 70c; the turn of the marke wored buyers.

IRON.—Seetch pig was in moderate demand—\$40 a per ton, usual crevit.

LEAD was held above the views of purchasers. It the limited sales.

MCVASEES—The sales embraced 139 hhds. clayed C for distilling, at 18½c., and 60 do. do., at 18c., and do. Cuba. at 20c.

NAVAL STORES—The market was quiet, and transact unimportant; there was no change to notice in ju tions; the last sales of common Wilmington roak was de at 1 75 a \$1 80 per 310 lbs., delivered.

OHS.—There was nothing of moment done in any 1 excepting linseed, which was bought to the extenty 000 gallons. 78c for whole, and 80 a 82c for retail cels, per gallon.

PROVEDONS.—Pork was rather dearer. About 80t charged hands at \$13 % for meas, and \$11 % for prime bid. There were sold 225 pkgs. cutments at full prince of the second properties. Butter and cheese remained about same.

EUGE has been in good demand during the week.

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RICE has been in good demand during the week,
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firm.
SUGARS—The sales included 250 hhds. Porto Rice 435c. a 5c.; 150 do. Now Orleans, at 4c. a 435c.; and hhds. Cuba, at 43c., 45c. a 535c.
Weissex.—Sales have been made of 400 bbls. Ohe of Frison at 2835 a 29c. per gallon; subsequently jets 20c. with a small stock.